NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Brother SAM.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Avenca: on, BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brondway, between Houston and Bleecker sta-Les CENT VIERGES. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third By. -- DER NAME DES GLASSES. STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery .- OFERA-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av. - NEGRO MINSTRELEY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—Splendid Variety TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 59th st., between Lex-ington and M avs.—OPERA—DIE FLOTTEN BURSCHE, &c. DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway.-Ast AND

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-New York, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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FIRE AND SHIPWRECK ON THE SHORES OF NEW ZHALAND.—From the antipodes comes news of death and financial disaster, the results of shipwreck and fire. By despatches from New Zealand we are informed that the ship Newcastle has just been wrecked off Cook Strait. and that sixteen persons were swept from life to eternity by the disaster. The Pacific Fire Insurance Building in Auckland has been totally destroyed by fire. Several stores, which immediately adjoined the structure, were also demolished, as was also a magnificent building occupied by the post, telegraph and provincial government offices. It looks as if a special judgment by fire were already on the peoples, and that the avengement is universal, without respect to geographical limit.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CZAREWITCH ALEXANDER of Russia is invalided by a severe attack of typhus fever. The medical bulletins issued in St. Petersburg indicate that he is seriously ill. The patient is twenty-seven years of age-a period of life which, in an otherwise robust constitution, almost invites fatal congestion and internal gangrene from Avphus.

THE EXTREME PRICE OF FOOD in England is naturally calling public attention to the great extent of unproductive land in the kingdom. Conventions of laboring people ask that the parks and game preserves be devoted to tillage and feed for men instead of merely affording sport to the wealthy class. Difficulties of alienating land, its gradual absorption from small into large estates, and especially the vesting of titles by mortmain in religious and other corporations, which do not make it productive to its fullest capacity, are the grounds of a very general demand for legal reform. A strong attack by the London Times upon the endowment of churches, schools, hospitals and other corporations with land, urging that these trusts should be converted into money, has called forth a spirited rejoinder from the defenders of the old system. It is probable that this subject will be fully discussed during the coming session of Parliament, the Minisry being considered as pledged to propose a measure of reform which will facilitate the purchase and sale of real estate, and perhaps restrict the tying up of land in endowments.

s Tate a Republic and is Louisland One of the United States 1

Either this is a republic or it is not. Either the States manage their own local affairs or they do not. Whatever appearances may de-note, we believe we are not rash in assuming a republic; further, we boldly quote the constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court to prove it incumbent upon the United States "to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." In other words, every State is a republic within a republic. Now, as our creed in the late civil war affirmed secession to be unlawful, as we proved the right by our might on the battle field, Louisiana is in the Union, because she never was out of it, and is entitled to a republican form of government because she is a State. Hence it follows that the imperial policy being pursued toward her is an unwarrantable insult to a conquered, law-abiding, free (?) people. Ignorance is a two-edged sword. Negroes demoralized by designing leaders are no better than low whites demoralized; and what if a Legislature like that of Louisiana should become uncontrollable? Already its members are loud in their threats against their defeated opponents. May it not be possible for them to turn upon their white instigators? We say this not because negroes are black, but because these particular negroes are from necessity totally uneducated, and have been played upon ever since they had political power.

Undoubtedly it was a mistake in the liberal republicans of Louisiana to dally with Warmoth in the late elections, for pitch defiles. In spite of their aversion they accepted his aid; but his is the power of the boomerang, and returns to delay, if not to destroy, reform. Few of the New Orleans committee but were his flerce opponents in the past, yet the administration organ in this city intimates that they are "really acting in the interest of Warmoth." And what do this committee ask-a committee representing such vital interests as to draw around them thousands of citizens to wish them "Godspeed" when, in a drizzling rain, they departed for Washington? What do they ask? Anything unreasonable? Why, their story is twice told, and yet we shall repeat it again and again in the hope of bringing the North to its senses and Congress to its

They ask the federal government to make a candid and impartial investigation of the facts we have so often put before our readers. They maintain, and we have every reason to believe them, that they have not heretofore been concerned in the controversies among the political classes which have endangered the peace and brought scandal upon the State. They picture two distinct governments claiming sovereign jurisdiction, the United States and State courts in direct conflict, Judge Durell, under color of the Enforcement act, overturning the entire State administration with one hand, while he seizes an opposition newspaper with the other, plotting, we are told, for a nomination to the federal Senate! No wonder that strong men weep, no wonder that commercial travellers in New Orleans, representing more than thirty New York houses, address a memorial to the people of the North, protesting against the "arbitrary usurpation of power and place by political adventurers, backed by a United States Judge, who has called in the assistance of United States troops to execute his decrees!"

It was not treason that the liberal republican Governor-elect preached. From all sides we learn that the State election was peaceable. There was every evidence at first of John McEnery's election, and that he should have asked the President to suspend recognition of both governments until there could be laid | will before him all the facts seems to us based upon far more sense of justice than Attorney General Williams' immediate recognition of Pinchback, who, with a roving commission from nobody, but supported by federal bayonets, now legislates headlong out of office whatever Senator or Assemblyman incurs his dread displeasure. "The President's decision is made, and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored," is Attorney General Williams' curt despatch of December 13. The Attorney General is happy in his official phraseology, as "a fellow by the name of Jack Wharton" can testify. If manners make the man, what a man the Attorney General must be!

Yet, undaunted by the despatch of December 13, the Attorney General of Louisiana pleads, the day after, that "a federal Judge, absolutely without jurisdiction, seizes a State House and seats a Legislature, the members of which have no other claim to their scats than the finding of a Returning Board, whose sole authority is the recognition of this usurping federal Court, and which professes to act solely upon the statement or returns made by certain United States officers who are entirely unknown to the laws of Louisiana." "The rest is silence." Now, that Louisiana has a grievance is beyond question; but that her delegation to Washington was wise in selecting Judge Campbell as spokeman is doubtful. Judge Campbell is a clever lawyer, but Judge Campbell is a controversialist, and wrangling with General Grant and Attorney General Williams on federal usurpation was not the way to find favor in the eyes of those already prejudiced against his cause. Under such circumstances of what avail was it for Judge Campbell to tell the President that if Judge Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Columbia, should undertake to count the votes for President and Vice President and declare who was elected to these offices, with the power of the government to support him, the act would be no more legal than the course pursued in Louisiana, under the opinion of the Court, supported by the federal power?

We do not believe, nor do the committee believe, that the President desires to tyrannize over the South, but the effect is quite as bad as though he were intent upon despotism; and this effect is produced by an evil which cannot be removed too soon, and which has already injured General Grant's reputation. His fidelity to his friends is so well known as to render it a foregone conclusion that, with every desire to learn the truth, he would take his coloring from his brother-in-law, Collector Casey, who is the leader of the Custom House party against Warmoth. Now, Collector Casey wishes to be nominated for the United States Senatorship, a nomination easily secured under the facile reign of friendly

Pinchback, who likewise hankers after a similar

sident to see more than one side, and that the wrong one? Let us be grateful that he leaves the matter with Congress. The Attorney General declares with Delphian wisdom that "what is past is past; it is only

the future that can be controlled." remains to be seen how much weight an in-dignant public opinion can have over its representatives at Washington. Judging by the past we are not particularly sanguine about what is to come. On December 17 Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives :-That the President of the United States be requested to inform the House at the earliest possible date why the Executive of the United States interferes in the affairs of Louisiana, giving all the facta, and that he be further requested to give the House all the information he has relative to the conduct of Judge Durell, one of the Judges of the United States Court in Louisiana, that the House may determine what steps, if any, ought to be taken in consequence of his interference in the political affairs of said State.

The recognition was received with the same

The resolution was received with the same partisan animosity that characterized the retion to strike from all regimental flags the names of battles fought with conquered brothers. We repeat the oracular language of Attorney General Williams in saying that what is past is past." General Grant asks for peace, and we contend that a peaceable union is utterly impossible so long as there is usurpation in any part of the country. Northern republicans disbelieve in the sincerity of Southern Unionists, and hence are ready to support carpet-baggers. We assure them that no disbelief ever had less foundation in fact, that no people were ever more ready to accept the situation, but that the best way to foster hatred and revolution is to carry out the guerilla warfare of adventurers like Pinchback. It is quite possible for a negro or a Northern man to be a rascal. It is quite possible for a Southern man to be honest. Let honesty prevail and good government will ensue. Let Congress demand a thorough investigation, appointing investigators without fear and without reproach, and Louisiana will be satisfied. Her best people are not so much averse to Kellogg as they fear his Legislature. Let the election record be closely scanned. Attorney General Williams admits that there may have been "irregularities in the registration and elec-"Irregularities" is a mild term for tampering with the ballot box, the egis of our liberty, and comes with rare grace from the Attorney General of the United States but the admission is alone sufficient for action, and if, upon reassembling, Congress does not hearken to the voice of press and people we shall believe that there are things

Christmas and Its Observances.

far more rotten here than in Denmark.

Christmas Day, 1872, will doubtless long be emembered in New York and throughout the Northern States as one of the coldest Christmas days within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. But if the wind carried with it a chill as from

The pitiless coast of Labrador if it was "an eager and a nipping air," it was still wholesome and bracing in the sun. And never before in this metropolis and its surroundings, on the islands and the mainland was the day so generally observed as a social holiday and a day of religious thanksgiving and of the good works of Faith, Hope and Charity. From the reports which we give on other pages of this paper of yesterday's church decorations and services, of the happy reunions at our various benevolent institutions, of the merry multitudes in the Central Park. of the processions of target companies-not forgetting the mirth-provoking fantasticals-&c., &c., the stranger within our gates York is eminently cosmopolitan, a city representing the four quarters of the lobe and the islands of the five oceans. So far, too, as reported, it appears that throughout the United States our people, without distinction of nationality, creed, race, color or previous condition of servitude, have had a remarkably "merry Christmas;" that even in the most boisterous of our reconstructed Southern States they suspended for the day their political quarrels to join in the general rejoic-ings of the blessed anniversary of that glorious norning when, over the starlit skies of Palestine the angelic host proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation and of "peace on earth, good will to men." Throughout all Christendom, we doubt not, peace or war, this Christmas Day of 1872 has been observed more generally by the people, in one form or another, than at any time since the general peace of 1815. Is because, excepting here and there some local disturbances, general peace new prevails, or is it because the Christian world against the powers of darkness is rising with renewed trength to the work before it? In any view. our hopes are strengthened that the time is coming when the universal faith of mankind will be "peace on earth, good will to men."

Death of the King of the Sandwich Islands.

His Majesty Kamehameha the Fifth, King of the Sandwich Islands, died at Honolulu on the 11th inst. He had been ailing in health for some short time past, but the exact nature of the disease by which he was finally removed from life is not stated. The monarch was childless, and the question of succession to the vacant throne becomes an open one between the Polynesian people and what remains to them of a free constitution, which has been made aristocratically reactionist under British promptings and for the benefit of English commercial interests. The people of the islands—which have been justly termed, in group, the Cuba of the Pacific-incline already toward self-government under a free democracy. It remains to be seen what diplomacy the Washington Cabinet will pursue under the circumstances. Kamehameha the Fifth was anti-American in tone and sentiment. As Prince Loo he travelled in the United States some few years since. When ascending the Connecticut River, on a steamboat, the future King sat down to the dinner table in company with the other passengers. His rank was not generally known. An impetuously attentive waiter, a native of the Green Isle and a democrat in politics, after observing him a moment said, unceremoniously, to the royal stranger, "Nagurs aren't allowed to ate with white folks at this table." The matter was explained to the Prince, but he never forgave what he resented as a deliberate insult, and poor Pat thus became the innocent cause of offending a fast ally to his hereditary enemy, themes in a great conflagration. The neigh-

Britain, by his not being able to rec monarch while engaged in executing the honest duty of serving potatoes.

York-A Grand Opportunity for an American Haussemann.

The burning of the Brooklyn Tabern of the circus on Fourteenth street, in this city, both of which were covered with corrugated iron, has attracted general attention to the use of that article for building purposes, and the on has not been in its favor. It was found in both instances that the iron, covering as it did wooden structures, only served two purposes; first, by intensifying the heat, toadd to the more rapid spread of the flames, and next, to prevent the water from the engines reaching the seat of the fire. Corrugated iron has great strength, but it will heat through quicker than flat sheet iron, and will not so readily burn out and shrivel up, as much of the iron did on the Boston buildings. Hence the impression prevails that it is a fire-trap rather than a protection to a building, and it has suddenly got into as bad repute as have the Mansard roofs, which, like lumber yards in the air, carried the flames from he to house during the conflagration in the modern Athens. We have already insisted that the onslaught made on Mansard roofs, a few weeks ago, was hasty and inconsiderate, and have shown that a Mansard roof has only to be made really fireproof to render it unobjectionable as a handsome finish to a building. The fault lay, not in the shape of the roof, but in the fact that it was built as if designed to feed a fire. If a roof of any description, or the upper floor of a house, should be constructed of wood covered with slate or a thin coating of iron, it would be simply a tinder-box, utterly unsafe, and certain in a great conflagration to aid the spread of the flames. If a Mansard roof is made actually fireproof-if it is built without wood or other ombustible material—it will prove a safeguard against fire, and is less likely than any ther style of roof to catch and hold the showers cast from a burning building. The difficulty is that builders put up tinder-box shells from basement to roof, and because they use a little iron in their construction, or put on a thinly covered Mansard roof, they advertise them as "fireproof," when they are nothing more than firetraps. It is a system of obtaining public confidence under false pretences, which is almost certain, sooner or later, to meet with exposure.

Corrugated iron is no doubt a valuable material for building purposes if properly used. A firm interested in its manufacture protest against the general condemnation it is just now receiving, and declare that the abuse, and not the use, of the article should bear the blame. Although they are interested parties there is much truth in their remarks. They charge that corrugated iron is "unscrupulously used, in season and out of season, by parties knowing little of its true merit;" that certain churches in Brooklyn "have been built partially of corrugated iron," but that "no one but the architect and builder ever considered or called them fireproof," and that no one core looked at those buildings without seeing that they were perfect fire-traps, and almost certain to burn on slight provocation. Dr. Talmage's church is described to have been a heavy wood frame, partially, and only partially covered with iron. All the points most likely to readily catch the fire were of wood. Door and window casings, triamings, mouldings, cornices, inside and out, and ornamentation of many kinds, were all of wood. The building was full of wooden pillars to support the great roof. The outside was ornamented with huge wooden columns. The iron used was only sufficient to fill the panels made by the ornamental woodwork. The iron, then, merely served as a guide for the flames, and had no opportunity to show itself as a protector. It is therefore claimed that to charge the destruction of the Tabernacle to the corrugated iron used in its construction is to transfer to the iron the blame that properly attaches to the architect and builder. The firm interested in the sale of the material assert that no claim has ever been made that a wooden building covered with corrugated iron is fireproof, although they pretend to believe that such a structure is safer than an ordinary brick building. This is, of course, the opinion of a prejudiced witness, and the proof is that a building thus covered is about the most dangerous in case of fire of any that can be conceived other than a mere wooden frame. But there is, no doubt, reason in the protest against condemning the use of iron, because it has proved a conductor of fire, as partially used in uch shells as those recently destroyed in Brooklyn and New York. The company claim that they can construct buildings wholly of corrugated iron-that is to say, with brick walls sufficiently thick to withstand heat: thin iron floors, with roofs, stairways, shutters and inside finish all of iron.

The menagerie building on Fourteenth street was probably one of the most dangerous ever allowed to be put up in the city of New York for the past ten or twelve years. Rev. Mr. Cramer, the rector of the Church of the Redeemer, furnishes an interesting statement of its character. He watched the building as it was being put up, and, seeing that it was exceedingly hazardous, advised the church corporation to increase its amount of insurance. The corporation examined the neighboring building and followed the rector's prudent advice. The attention of the Inspector of Buildings was called to the fact that a mere tinder-box-a magazine of danger, ratherwas being constructed in the heart of some of the most valuable property in the city-the Academy of Music, Tammany and Steinway halls, the Church of the Redeemer and other costly buildings. But no notice appears to have been taken of the warning by the remarkable public functionary who is supposed to exercise a supervision over such matters, and in a report of unsafe buildings recently made by the superintendent the menagerie shell was not mentioned. The truth is, we have many such fire-traps in our midst, and we need stringent laws and their fearless enforcement to sweep them away before we are visited by a conflagration such as the people of Chicago and Boston have recently experienced. The character of our principal buildings has greatly improved of late years; but they are only scattered at intervals on our principal thoroughfares. Behind them and at their sides stand buildings fit only to feed the

borhood of the new Post Office is now one of the most important and valuable localities in the metropolis, or, indeed, in any city in the in the metropolis, or, indeed, in any city in a world. The Herrary Building, the Park Best the new iron building on the Nassau, Full and Ann street block, are all handsome street. tures, and thoroughly fireproof. There is nothing in them to burn, and hence they are safe from the flames and barriers against their spread. The Times and Stude Zeilung buildings are worthy of the locality. But how are all these buildings surrounded? By shanties and shells unfit to stand in such a neighborhood. Ann street is now one of the most important streets, and should be made one of greatest thoroughfares in the city; yet the buildings between the HERALD on Broadway and the great iron build-ing on Nassau street, and those on the opposite side of Ann street, between Park row and Nassau, are old, ruinous, unsightly tinder-boxes that ought to be swept out of existence. Lawyers, bankers and insurance companies who locate in the new Nassau street iron building may rest in confidence that their own property is entirely secure against fire; yet a conflagration might at any moment rage all round them and find food to feed it at every step. What New York now needs is a comprehensive and vigorous system of improvement, and the neighborhood of the new Post Office-the business heart of the city-should be the first to feel its influence. There is no more valuable property for renting in New York, from the Battery to Harlem Bridge, than that in the immediate neighborhood of the City Hall Park, Park row, Spruce, Ann, Nassau and the neighboring streets Money invested in the widening of Ann street and in the erection of such buildings as that now progressing towards completion on Nassau street, between Fulton and Ann, would bear a large immediate interest and a larger prospective increase. There ought to be public spirit enough in our city government and enterprise enough in our capitalists to place this portion of the city at once in its

The Latest Railway Disasters.

legitimate condition.

From one of the charming valleys at the west end of this State there came a mournful wail to mingle in the merriment of our Christ-mas festival. Near the ridge which divides the streams whose waters feed the Ohio and so seek the ocean through the Mexican Gulf from those which descend into Lake Erie and passing Niagara and the Thousand Islands find an outlet in the far north of the St. Lawrence, flows a rippling brook, whose high banks are spanned by the trestle bridge of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, near the station house at Prospect, a few miles southerly from the thriving village of Mayville. There, on Tuesday afternoon, just when the shadows began to lengthen as the sun declined and the brisk wintry wind blew cold and piercing from Lake Erie, a train approached from Corry. It descended a steep grade as it neared the bridge and the steam was cautiously shut off. Slowly the engine advanced across the chasm, and had nearly reached the northern bank, when a broken wheel threw the pas-senger car from the track, separating it from the locomotive which passed over in safety, while the doomed coach, with its precious freight of human life, crashed through the timbers and fell into the abyss. Fifty passengers and several employés of the road made that dreadful leap which cost the lives of half of their number. It was the repetition of the New Hamburg holocaust of two Winters ago, except that it occurred in daylight, the numbers were less, and drowning was omitted from the causes of horrible death. The overturned smashed car took fire, and the killed and maimed occupants were entangled in the wreck, and there, burned and frozen, living and dead, formed together a shocking spectacle of mingled horror and torture that once seen long haunts the memory. Sad was the Advent evening in that little railroad station, and sad were the tidings brought by the electric messengers to many a home through Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania. Of those who plunged to the bed of the frozen creek few escaped unharmed. More than twenty disfigured corpses have been rescued. Others remain beneath the blackened ruins, shapeless and hardly recognizable as human bodies. How many will this disaster cause to bear in mournful memory the Christmas of 1872? While the disaster pierced so many hearts it also showed us the bright side of Christian charity when all the farming population of the neighborhood opened their houses as hospitals in which to care for those who were saved alive, and all to their best ability ministered to their needs. The occurrence seems to have been one which no human foresight can effectually guard against. So far as yet reported it was purely an accident, for which we can do naught but weep. While it calls upon railroad companies to exercise the utmost care to secure the safety of those whose lives are in their keeping, it should move us all to thank Providence that we are spared, and that of the millions who journey by rail so small a proportion suffer mishaps.

A broken rail on the line of an Indiana road on Christmas Eve caused the death of three passengers, and several others were seriously injured. This probably was the effect of the severe frost, which has rendered the iron dangerously brittle and liable to break at any part not properly supported. In such weather as we have had during the last week it is absolutely necessary for safety to run at a low rate of speed, and even then there is liability to

The Spanish Government and Emancipation in the Colonies.

The Spanish government seems at last resolved to do something towards the emancipation of the slaves in her colonies. A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico; and on Monday Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the government had taken measures to prevent persons purchasing slaves in Porto Rico and conveying them to Cuba. In answer to a question as to whether it was intended to indemnify the slave-owners for the property they would lose by emancipation, the government asked that the question be deferred until the debate on emancipation was opened. We are well pleased to see that a beginning has been made; but we doubt whether any lasting good will result from emancipation in Porto Rico so long as it is | you are the one chief who commands us.

allowed to exist in Cuba. If it is right to carry out emancipation in the one island it cannot be right to allow alavery to continue in the other. Exceptional legislation will but aggravate the Cuban difficulty. It is doubted by some whether the Spanish government is resin carnest in this matter of emancipation. is not the first time that a beginn made in the same direction. All previous efforts have failed. Whether this new effort shall result in another failure time will soon

More Victims of Criminal Neglect. The Centre street fire was far more disas-

trous than was at first supposed. It now apin the upper stories of the building, where the fire began, have perished in the flames. Following so soon after the sacrifice of a dozen scrubbing girls in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, it preaches an impressive sermon and points to what seems an inexcusable fault. We have here a high bouse, admirably constructed to burn, filled with paper and primed with benzine. In its lofts hundreds of girls. boys and men were employed. It was provided with fire escapes. They had been condemned, it is said, as unsafe, and an order had been issued that new ones should be put up. This order, it is asserted, had not been obeyed. The fire broke out, and in an instant all was commotion and terror. Frantio girls in scores pressed to the insecure stair-cases, by which many managed to reach the street with their lives. Others tried the defective fire escapes, and, aided by the noble exertions of the firemen, were enabled to safely clear the tottering walls. But those inadequate ladders proved the road of death to some half a dozen of the industrious youth who earned their bread at the risk of life in that tinder-box high up above the ground. While several were slowly clambering down the walls fell, and since then the friends of six young girls and one boy seek them in vain and make inquiry for them at the police station without avail. The circumstances will, of course, receive official investigation. Possibly there may be no fault, no omission of requisite precaution on the part of the owners or occupants of the fallen building; but if the facts are as stated a fearful responsibility for the death of these seven young victims rests somewhere. It is possible to make buildings fireproof. Cerainly it is a sacred duty of all who employ operatives in buildings liable to be burned that they provide ample means for their escape. We have officers whose business it is to see that these are provided. Fires are of daily occurrence. Can we afford to kill our laboring people in our burning houses? This question came with fearful force from thouands who yesterday looked upon the ruins in Centre street.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, is quite ill. A sister of Edgar A. Poe resides in the South

It is the Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston, who is writing the life of Edwin Forrest. The city editor of a newspaper in Zanesville,

Ohio, has been nominated for Mayor,
During November the Royal National Lifeboak
Association saved in Great Britain 185 lives and

seven vessels. A good month's work. The heaviest postmaster in the United States is he who has charge of the post office at Leaven-

James Millmore, brother of Martin Millmore, the sculptor, and an honored member of the same proion, died in Boston yesterday.

Two years ago, in Augusta, Me., four couples were married at the same time. Since then two have parted and two have applied for divorces. The negro cadet at the Naval Academy at An-

napolis, Md., since the last order of the Secretary of the Navy, is taken by the hand by his fellow Mrs. Julia W. Hunt is before the courts of San

Francisco pleading for a divorce from her husband, Oliver D. Hunt, brother of Laura D. Fair, the Crit-James Dent has been appointed Postmaster at

Stafford Court House, Virginia. This looks like another brother-in-law. It was supposed that they had all been provided for.
Sidney Rigdon, the reputed author of Joe Smith's
Mormon Bible, has been stricken with paralysis at

his home in Alleghany county, N. Y. Polygamy was not permitted by Rigdon's Bible.

The Maharajah of Cashmere keeps a poet, and from all accounts, compensates him well for his rhymed depreciation of the sun, moon, &c., in

avor of his master's refulgent mind and person. A testimonial has been given to the Duke of Buc-cleuch for his liberality in maintaining for fortyfive years "an admirably appointed pack of fox-hounds." What is the next testimonial to be for? Judge J. S. Cooper, of New Orleans, has arrived at the New York Hotel. The Judge is a member of

Grant on the chaotic condition of political affairs in Ex-Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, has arrived in Washington, to receive his instructions as Minister to Russia, and is being wined and dined by his old sional acquaintances and by the Russian

the Citizens' Delegation to confer with President

Legation there.

Blanton Duncan, the great leader of the Bouron straights in the last Presidential campaign, has changed the name of his paper from the Trus Democrat to the Commercial Advertiser, and will

publish it on Sundays.

E. J. Miller and William R. Williamson of Cincin nati, and Sam Craighead, of Dayton, Ohio, are

Samuel N. Pike's executors. Mr. Miller and Mr. Craighead are brothers-in-law of the deceased, and Mr Williamson was connected with him in-bust-They have compulsory education in Texas. The

law requires that all persons under the age of fif teen shall attend school. A married lady in Houston, who has not yet reached the age that would entitle her to exemption, attends school regularly and carries her baby with her.

When Mrs. Stanton was delivering her lecture on
the "Coming Girl," in Green Bay, Wis., she told

how her father, when they were going over the highlands of Scotland together, had a pair of boots made for her. After the lecture a bronzed-fafurzy individual said to her:-"An' wi' ye shek haan's wi' the mean thaat wha made the booties for ye ?" and there he was. She did. The Japanese government continue to, recruit

men of science in Germany. Dr. Hilgendort, Senior Professor of the Polytechnic Institute in Dresden, and Secretary of the Leopoldina-Carolina in the same city, formerly director of the Zoological in the same city, formerly director of the Zoological Gardens, Hamburg, has accepted the chair of Natural Science in the School of Medicine at Ledo. Dr. Cochins, formerly attached to the Victoria Col-lege, in Berlin, has also been called as a professor of physics and chemistry in the same establish

of physics and chemistry in the same establishment.

M. Langiois, a Paris Deputy in the French National Assembly, who served as impromptu Colonet of Mobiles during the siege, made one of the radical parliamentists who crowded to M. Theirs' latest reception. "Every one is for you at Paris," he said to the President. "I have met at least a hundred ladies who are anxious to give you the kiss of friendship, and who desire me to tell you so." "I am really touched at so charming a measage, Colonel," added M. Thiers. Langlois immediately brought up his right hand to his temple in sident," sald he; "we are all your Mametukes and